# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SEE FORE REGILD, MONDAY, PRESENCET IN 1881.

WHOLE NO. 8921.

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

14. to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and mayal forces.

1a. To provide for caning for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasors.

### IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

Release of the New York Vessels by the Governor of Georgia.

VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THAT STATE,

The barks Adjuster and D. Colden Murray, brigs W. R. Kibby and Golden Lead, and schr. Julia A. Hallock, of New York, which were seized by Gov. Brown, of Georgia, on Friday last, were released by the Governor on Saturday immediately on receiving a despatch from New York of the surrender of the muskets seized by

The following is the telegraph of Gov. Brown, officially announcing the release of the vessels :-

GOV. BROWN TO MR. LAMAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 9,1861. G. B. LAMAR, FMq., Agent:-

The object of the seizure having been accomplished and the rights of our citizens having been vindicated, I have ordered the release of the vessels.

> JOS. E. BROWN. DESPATCH TO GOVERNOR PICKENS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10, 1861. A despatch received here to-day, to Governor Pickens, from Savannah, states that the New York vessels seized there on Friday by the authrities of Georgia have been

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1861. re of the New York vessels at Savannah still creates a deep feeling of indignation here. It is reported that it will precipitate action on Reynolds' bill empowering the President to accept volunteers.

#### IMPORTANT FROM FORT SUMTER.

The War Department has received advices from Major lerson to the 7th inst. He writes in good spirits, and is fully prepared for any emergencies that may arise. He had not heard how the negotiations between the Pre-sident and Colonel Hayne had terminated. He knew, however, for he had already been informed what position the administration would take in regard to the denands of South Carolina. He had received his instruc tions some time ago, through Lieutenant Talbot, and he has been preparing and arranging his plans accordingly.

He says, judging from the activity of the people and the extensive preparations which are being made, that they will present a pretty formidable display, and make a most desperate effort to take the fort. He is fully pre-

vernment will attempt to throw reinforcements into Fort Sumter. They have made all necessary arrangements, and if it is possible to get men, munitions and

supplies into that fort it will be done.

Major Anderson is of opinion that he can indefinite period. He has been informed by government that as soon as an attack is desires. The Secreta les of War and of the Navy have

an there writing to this city says the impres sion is very general among military men that they would not be able to take it; that whether they take it or not, there must be a fearful loss of life.

The President has received intelligence from Charleston stating that Governor Pickens had referred the quescy at Montgomery, and that no movement would be made looking to an attack until action had been taken by the Southern republic. But, on the heels of this intelligeninformation has been received here to the effect that the

Every effort possible is making here by the sec ists to prevent an attack on Fort Sumter at Charleston The fear still prevails that the authorities cannot control the masses, they being more like a mob than anything else. If they can be controlled there is no doubt that the whole subject of attacking Sumter will be referred to the Montgomery Convention, or to Jefferson Davis, the newly elected President of the Confederative States by

The secessionists here are aware that the first gun against Sumter will not only precipitate a fight at Charleston, but at Savannah, Pensacola, and at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and perhaps at New Drieans. They are not ignorant of the fact that the federal government has recalled a sufficient number of naval ships to meet present emergencies: that recruiling for the army and navy is actively progressing in all the principal commercial china; and, besides, that an army of fifty thousand men stand ready in the Northern States to march at a moment's warning, in the event their services are wanted by the federal authorities.

The new Southern confederacy are not ready for any such a demonstration, and their friends here know it and are shrewd enough to act upon it.

# POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Wassington, Feb. 10, 1861.

Both the President and General Scott declare there new no authority to call for or accept volunteers for any purpose. The President, it is stated, has had offers of nearly five hundred thousand men to protect the public property and preserve the Union.

There have already been made sixty-six speeches in

Congress on the present difficulties, and thirty-one still

main to be made. We have it reported on good authority that the Western States have in contemplation the appointment of Commissioners to Mississippi and Louisiana, having in

navigation of the Mississippi to the sea.

The government troops will not take part in the procession on the day of the inauguration, but the city mili-tary probably will. The United States force, being located in points of strength, all points d'appui will be under

rigid discipline during the day of the inauguration.

Parties are here whose business it is to forward despatches by couriers to Southern points, keeping the leafors there advised in regard to movements in Washington.
On the other hand, the government is using the secret
service fund in the employment of private agents for the purpose of keeping itself advised of the movements of the seccesionists, and particularly to keep United States efficers now in command of Southern ports informed of all measures that may be taken to their prejudice.

The issue made by the President elect in reply to the Philadelphia republican committee in relation to the ap ruption, charged without proof of guilt being first fursetermined them and him to maintain the dignity of the Senator's position by not noticing the fabrications of the

have just advised their secession friends here that commissioners or ministers have been appointed to represen

Cot. Judge has seen the President, who received him as a dist inguished citizen of Alabama, but not of course recognizing him in an official capacity, nor could the President agree to enter into any discussirelative to the gobject of his mission, namely: to pego property belonging to the United States within the limits

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The committee of one from each State represented in the Peace Congress would probably have concluded their work yesterday but for the fact that the represe of the Massachusette and Maine delegations did not participate until yesterday, owing to their late appointment and arrival. Proper courtesy to them dictated delay, notwithstanding some impracticable persons frequently make the foolish assertion that New England had better be ruled out of all programmes for a settlement.

Mr. Crowningshield, who represents Massachusetts in

the committee, made an elaborate speeca upon the general question of the state of the coun without entering into a discussion of any of fore his delegation arrived. Mr. Crowningshield said his State had committed no offence against the constitution who had been administering the national government for years had frequently attempted to enforce obnoxious, and, in the judgment of the best legal minds in the country, unconstitutional laws, seemingly more for the purobtain justice for any person or community or State. Notcomplain of; her people were so loyal that when the federal posed of men belonging to all political parties, turned out capitol to the very spot in the harbor where the tea was thrown overboard in 1775, in order that the hasty edict of a commissioner, in defiance of the sacred right of trial by jury, might be executed, and the majesty of even a contemptible law might be vindicated, if such a con delegation had no proposition to make, but were ready to hear any from others.

All the details of the proposition which, it is believed by the best informed delegates representing the border slave States, the Convention will recommend, have been agreed upon, except that relating to the Territories—al though this, as it will readily be conceded, is the vital one to settle. My informant assures me that the majori ty of the Committee will be able to agree upon that par of the proposition without much difficulty. The points already agreed to by the Committee are very similar to those in the border State proposition; and if the terr torial policy laid down there is adopted by the Commit tee, and reported to the Convention, it will be assailed in debate by the republican leaders in that body, and will obtain very few if any votes from that party.

that they have done nothing except to elect a President constitutionally believe that the only object of their political oppments, who have party; and to such an end they think the opposition members of the Peace Congress are laboring. They openly declare that the proposition which the committee report is intended to satisfy the border slave States, and will divide the people of the North, and especially the republican party. Other members of that party, however, do not believe that any such result can naturally occur trary, they assert and believe that this is the primary object of a majority of the committee, and that all other

But that is not the principal difficulty in the way of a settlement, and it is useless to disguise the fact. Until the border slave States can agree among themselves, so as to be able to assert authoritatively to the representa the Union, but that they are for the constitution and the enforcement of the laws against all violators thereof, against coercion at every attempt made to enforce the laws, thereby denying the right of a State to secode, they can never propose any plan of settlement that the North will accept. The border slave States declare, by their delegates in the Convention, and by their Senators and representatives in Congress, that they want a settlement; that the Union must be preserved terms that do not admit the right of a State to secode by denying the right of the administration to carry on the government within the borders of such State, wherever the federal law is violated.

ceded that a State can go out of the Union at pleasure without the consent of the other States, it is admit ting that we have no government. Rather than yield this point, the North will abandon all concessions tant work of ascertaining whether we have a government, and whether it is worth preserving, and if so, to preserve it at all hazards and at whatever cos This is about the point at which we have arrived.

A large number of delegates in the Peace Congress as n favor of a national Convention; and many of the ablest men in Washington from different parts of the country who are mere "lookers on in Vienna," favor the project. Should the proposition now before the Committee of the Convention fail, that body will undoubtedly fall back upon a national Convention, the recommendation to be the form of a resolution suggesting to the Legislatures of ke preparatory steps for calling such a Convention.

n view of this noggostion, the Western delegations as ready preparing the way to have the election of dele nies put far enough off to obtain the basis of the consu

fident that peace measures will be proposed before the decision of the question is reached in Congress on the Compremise report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. Corwin, it is understood, will accept the Peace

Conference propositions is preference to his own and a vote at once had. The Massachusetts delegation in the peace commission

is filled by the arrival of Judge Allen. Governor Andrew has officially appointed Samuel O. Upham, Esq., messen ger of ex-Governor Barks and of the present Governor to act in the capacity of Commissary to the commission.

The committee appointed by the Peace Conference will pired the border States resolutions meet with much favor and it is the general impression that the Conference w

probably make their report on fuesday next. Various adopt fome such measures of compromise, lacinging the division of the Territories by the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North of it slavery to be prohibited, and South of the lin neither Congressional nor Territorial interference with the subject, which is to be left for the determination of the people when they form their State governments. The acquisition of future consummated as herotofore.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1361. The acquisition of future territory is not to be so easily

ent, which was submitted yesterday by Mr. Guthrie to the Peace Conference. It is understood that it will be slave States. It embodies the Crittenden plan, with th

slave States. It embodies the Crittenden plan, with the slavery protecting clause sticken out:—

Art. I. That all the territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to weat, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty mioutes north latitude; and in all territory north of that line involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall belong to the United States or be under a territ trial government; and it all territory south of said fine involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern

Art. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United states without the concurrence of a majority of the Senators of the States North of Mason and Dixon's line, and also a majority of the Senators of the States south of said him; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two thirds vote of the Senate as required by the constitution.

Art 3 that neither the constitution, nor any amandment thereof, shall be constructed give Congress power to regulate, aboush or control within any state or ferritory of the United States, the retation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abouish unvoluntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, and the owners, nor without making the owners who do not consent previously, full compensation, nor the power to interfere with or abound the consent of the United States within those 8 stess and Iterritories where the same is established or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory thereof in which it is established or recognized, nor to authorize appears that or any higher rate of tares on persons bound to labor than on land, in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens or exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

Art. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth arti-

exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

Art. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through he action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the ce ivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Art 5. the emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ticle.

Art. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the

#### THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

New Orlmans, Feb. 9, 1861.
The Convention has resolved that under the present system it is impossible for a single State to establish estal arrangement adequate to the wants of the people and recognizes the central government at Washington to

# THE PROPOSED STATE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Ellis has issued his proclamation in pursuance of a law passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, concerning a convention of the people to consider the political purturbations in the Union. The proclamation commands the sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and these who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention;" also, to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled on such times as are hereinafter provided; said polls to be superintended by inspectors appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three justices of the peace of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of section six, chapter fity-two, of revised code.

The law further provides that if the people decide to hold a Convention, the day designated shall not be earlier than the 11th of March prox. That the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

The last two sections of the law reads: a law passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

The last two sections of the law reads:—
Section 10. Be it further enacted, That no ordinance of said Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the House of Commons, the assent or disent of the people hereto being expressed as in preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath, before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit:—I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which this Convention is called; and that I will duly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this Convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God.

# THE SEIZURE OF THE CAPITAL. LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR WISE. The Hon. Henry A. Wise has written the following letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia:— ROLLSTON, hear Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4, 1861. For many months I have been conduct to the bedside

For many months I have been confined to the bedside of sickness and suffering, nursing with one hand and attending to numerous pressing domestic duties with the other; not visiting Norfolk once in three months; seeing but few friends at my house, and these from my own immediate neighborhood; receiving my mail even not daily, or regularly, and not caring to be oppressed with its disgusting and distressing details of ruin, and of the destruction of my beloved country; in a word, I have been perfectly retired and inactive regarding every public concern. Named here as a candidate for our State Convention, I have not moved an inch from my door to meet an assemblage or to see a voter. And yet public and private accounts have me remuting raid armies to take Washington, and I am actually assured that General Scott has alleged as a reason for raising a standing army around the Capitol that I am writing and speaking and acting a rebellion. The black republic ans and the Lieutenant General are disturbed in their apprehensions of a bug a boo in the form of Governor Wise. This would be riductions, simply if the motive of the slander was not the basest and most dangerous; if the safety of the country was not at hazard and a private reputation was not falsely assailed.

In my Norfolk speech, in my letter to Virginia, every-

ridiculous, simply if the motive of the slander was not the basest and most dangerous; if the sarety of the country was not at hazard and a private reputation was not falsely assailed.

In my Norfolk speech, in my letter to Virginia, everywhere, and at all times, I have disclaimed all raids, and ple ged myself to await the sovereign orders, first of my own State and failing in having them of some other State. Still my public speeches and letters are made the pretext for raising menacing forces. This is base in motive, for Gereral Scott can hardly be affrighted at a single poor civilian, who never set a squadron in the field, and is now at home, alone, and in utter distress from gickness in his family, and from the dangers which he fears General Scott is rushing the nation into. Fear stone the motive of this slander—his worse—it is transfor. A pretext, some pretext is needed to concentrate the army to establish a military despotism. Scott is but a martinet and commissary, but his vanity, in his old age, stands up like the hip bones and withers of an old horse, from which the muscles have fallen away; and the Second Lieutenant General aspires to rival the First Lieutenant General in being canonized as the second saviour of his country. He had better take care, or I will take the field and take the feathers off his peacock pride. Now, you are perfectly welcome to put this in print, to dispet the apprehensions of all the grannies in the North, or to put to shame those who would mall in by slander one who have lone to put a second saviour of his accountry. He had better take care, or I will take the field and take the feathers off his peacock pride. Now, you are perfectly welcome to put this in print, to dispet the apprehensions of all the grannies in the North, or to put to shame those who would mall in by slander one who have kept the covenants of the constitution, and not to these who have kept the covenants of the constitution as a covenant which have a point of back republicans to form a Northern confederacy wi

PENNSYLVANIA GUARANTEEING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Governor Cartin, of Pennsylvania, has transmitted the following communication from the Secretary of the freasury to the Legislature—
Theasury Dermittenent, Washington, Feb. 7, 1861.
Sin—In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, of the 18th ultime, I suggested that the deposits of money with the Statos of the federal government, under the act of Congress of the 22d of June, 1836, night be made instrumental to the support of the public credit, by pleating them as necurity for the repayment of a loan by the United States. Such a loan will be necessary in a few days; and the State of Pennsylvania would greatly facilitate the object by agreeing to guarantee bonds of the United States to the amount that she has received and greagon her faith to repay. As the loan must be adverted.

tate the object by agreeing to guarantee bonds of the United States to the amount that she has received and pledgos her faith to repay. As the lean must be advertised in a few days, prompt action is indepensable. I take the liberty of enclosing a preamble and resolution, giving the requisite authority to the principal financial officer of your State. A similar preamble and resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of New York, and, I am assured, will be speedily adopted.

As the Secretary of the Treasury is designated by the act of Jone 23, 1836, as the agent of the federal government to call for the repayment of the moneys deposited with the States, when directed by Congress. I have thought it to impreper to address this communication in regard to the use of the credit of your State in manicipality it of impreper to address this communication in regard to the use of the credit of your State in manicipality at of the federal government in the manner suggested. I am, very respectfully, your chellent servant,

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Freasury.

Governor Cutth has recommunited that inna-diate action be taken thereon. The presemble and resolution contained in the letter of Mr. Dix were immediately taken up and passed. They authorize the State Fossourer to warantee the principal in the este of boars of the United States to the amount deposited by the general government with the State (\$2.85.000). The resolution does not state when these bads are to be payable. It is heped that the government will never be obliged to call upon the State for the principal,

# THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Important Action of the Congress at Montgomery.

Organization of an Independent Government by the Cotton States.

# ADOPTION AND COPY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi Elected President.

Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President.

SKETCHES OF THE ELECT.

The African Slave Trade Not to be Reopened.

THE CAPITAL OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

The disunion of this great republic is now un fait ac The reality has at last burst suddenly upon the North that we are a divided people. Loth as every one has heretofore been to acknowledge the unhappy fact, universal as has been the disposition of the people of the North to dis regard the movement at the South as anything more than the result of the feverish excitement of the moment it is no longer possible to shake from the senses th startling thought that two perfect and complete confede racies are now in full operation in place of the old origi nal United States under which we have lived and prospered. On Saturday last, February 9, 1861, six seceding States of the old Union organized an independent govern-ment, adopted a constitution, and elected a President and Vice President. These States passed their respective

ordinances of dissolution	on as follows:		
		_ V	de
State.	Date.		Nays.
South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1860	169	-
Mississippi		84	15
Alabama	Jan. 11, 1861	61	39
Florida		62	7
Georgia			89
Louisiana	Jan. 25, 1861	113	17

of the age assembled on the 4th of February, at Montgomery, Alabama, and in due form proceeded to the grave deliberations before them. Hon. R. M. Barnwell, of South Carolina, being appointed temporary chairman the Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. Basil

the new confederacy below, and further add, as an illustration of the religious carnestness by which the dele-gates were one and all animated, that the ministers of Montgomery were invited to open the deliberations each day with invocations to the Throne of Grace:

or hongomery were invited to open the denorations of anongomery were invited to open the denorations of the Universe, Thou madest all things:
Thou fladest man upon the earth, Thou hast endowed him with reason and capacity for government. We thank Thee that Thou hast made us at this late period of the world, and in this fair portion of the earth, and hast established a free government and a pure form of religion amongst us. We thank Thee for all the hallowed memories connected with our past history. Thou hast been the God of our fathers: ch, be flow our God. Let it please These to wonchaste they scored presence to this assembly. Oh, Our Father, we appeal to Thee, the recreber of hearts, for the purity and sincerity of our motives. If we are in violation of any compact still obligatory upon us with those States from which we have separated in order to set up a new government—if we are acting in rebellion to and in contravention of piety towards God and good faith to our fellow man, we cannot hope for Thy presence and bleasing. But oh, Thou heart searching God, we trust that Thou seest we are pursuing those rights which were guaranteed to us by the solemn covenants of our fathers and which were comented by their blood. And now we humbly recognise Thy hand in the Providence which has brought us together. We pray Thee to give the spirit of wisdom to Thy servants, with all necessary grace, that they may act with deliberation and purpose, and that they may me ge the lust for spoil and the desire for the worker of this

A. R. Lamar, Esq , of Georgia, was then appointed tem porary secretary, and the deputies from the severel se ceding States represented presented their credentials in alphabetical order, and signed their names to the roll of the Convention.

ALABAMA.	A. H. Stephens.
R. W. Walker.	LOUIBLANA.
R. H. Smith.	John Perkins, Jr.
J. L. M. Curry.	A. Declonet.
W. P. Chilton.	Charles M. Conrad.
S. F. Hale Colon.	D. F. Kenner.
J. McRae.	G. E. Sparrow.
John Gill Shorter.	Henry Marshall.
David P. Lewis.	MISSISSATTI.
Thomas Fearn.	W. P. Harris.
FLORIDA.	Walter Brooke.
James B. Owens.	N. S. Wilson.
James B. Owens.	A. M. Clayton.
J. Patten Angerson.	
Jackson Morton (not	W. S. Barry.
present.)	J. T. Harrison.
GEORGIA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert Toombs.	R. B. Rhett.
Howell Cobb.	R. W. Barnwell.
Howen Cobb.	L. M. Reitt.
F. S. Bartow.	
M. J. Crawford.	James Chesnut, Jr.
E. A. Nisbet.	C. G. Memminger.
B. H. Hill.	W. Porcher Miles.
A. R. Wright.	Thomas J. Withers.
As De Transport	THE ARE Thomas

Thomas R. R. Cobb. THE HALL OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION. the extreme left, as the visiter eaters the Sall, may be seen a list of the names of the gallant corps con stituting the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina, s distinguished in the history of the Mexican war; next to that is an impressive representation of Washington de-livering his inaugural address; and still farther to the oft, a picture of South Carolina's ever memorable states man, John C. Calboun; and next to that, an excellen lust to the right of the President's desk is the party of Dixon H. Lewis a representative in Congress President's desk is the portrait of the immortal deneral George Washington, painted by Stuart. There are a few facts connected with the history of this portrait which are, perhaps, deserving of especial mention. It was given by Mis. Custis to General Benjamin Smith, or North Carvima. At the sale of his estate it was purchased by Mr. Moore, who presented it to Mrs. E. E. Cutherall (nother of Judge A. B. Chitherall, of Pick (re), in whose possession it has been for forty years. It is one of the three original portraits of Gen. Washington now in existence. A second one, painted by Trumbull, is in the White House at Washington, and is the identical portrait that Mrs. Madison cut out of the frame when the Pritish attacked Washington is that of the Old Here—Andrew Jackson; next in order an excellent one of Alabama's distinguished son, Hon. W. L. Yancdy; and next, a picture of the great orator and statessman, Heory Clay; and next to that, a historical representation of the swamp encampment scene of Gen. Marion, when he invited the British officer to partake of his scanty fare; and on the extreme right of the door, entering into the Hall, is another picture of Gen. Washington, beautifully and artistically wrought upon canvass by some fair band. President's desk is the portrait of the immortal dener-

motion of Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was enosen President of the Conven organized, the Convention proceeded with the usual rou-

ession the greater part of the time for five days, the "Congress"—the word "Convention" being entirely ighalf past ten o'clock, on the night of Feb. 8, unanumous ly adopted a provisional constitution similar in the main

to the constitution of the old Union. It is as follows:-THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CON-FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.—PRAMED BY CONVENTION OF DEPUTIES FROM ALABAMA, PLO-RIDA, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTH CAROLINA, AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

FERRUARY 8, 1861.

We, the Deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missis ippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this constitution for the provisional government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or

until a permanent constitution or confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first

Section 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall by vested in a Congress of the Confederated States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Section 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the Confederated States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederated States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative.

ciected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the Confederated States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederated States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on eath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederated States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than fo removal from office, and disqualification to held and sujoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Confederated States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Section 4.

trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Section 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different december, unless they shall by law appoint a different december.

turns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and unier such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

three days, not any term of the confederated States which shall have been created, or the Confederated States. The shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederated States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person bolding any office under the Confederated States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

non bolding any office under the Confederated States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

1. The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the Confederated States is heredge forbidden, and Congress is required to see such laws as shall effectually present the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

3. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Sonate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

4. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the Confederated States. If he approve, he shall sign it, but from the shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proposed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But mall such cases, the votes of both Houses shall set with the distribution of the house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he hall algored it unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

5. Every, order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederated States are before the same shall teal through the presented by him, thall be repassed by two thrives of the counter of a bill.

Section 8.

The Copy era shall have power—

1. To lay and collections, duties, supersts, and excises, for resonance as y to pay the debts and carry on the government of the Confederacy, and all duties, impact and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederacy.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederated States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the I dian tribes.

4. To extablish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankrupteies throughout the Confederated States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the

sures.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederated States.
7. To establish post effices and post roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and dis-

nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and regress, and make rules concerning captures on land an

years. 13. To provide and maintain a navy.

laws of the thion, suppress insurrections and repel invasions

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining
the militia, and for governing such part of them
as may be employed in the service of the
Confederated States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the
authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatseever, over such district (not exceeding ton mues
square) as may, by cossion of particular States,
and the acceptance of Congress, become the
stat of government of the Confederated States,
and to exercise like authority over all places
purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State
in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts,
megazines, ersenals, dockyards and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and
proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers,
and all other powers vested by this constitution in the
government of the Confederated States, or in any department or efficer thereof.

neet or efficer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be sustended, unless whee, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

2. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be

ARTICLE II.

Section I.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confeverated States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected.

office during the term of four years, and, together with
the Vec President, chosen for the same term, be elected
as follows:—

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Logislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal
to the whole number of Senators and representatives towhich the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no
Senator or representative, or person holding an effice of
trust or profit under the Confederated States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The Congress may determine the time of choosing
the electors, and the day on which they shall give whele
votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederated States.

4. No person, except a natural born sitizen, or a citizen
of the Confederated States at the time of the adoption of
this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President: neither shall any person be eligible to that office
who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years,
and been fourteen years a resident within the Confederated States.

5. In case of the removal of the President from office,
or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the
powers and duties of the sixt offices, the same shall
devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by
law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation
or limbility both of the President and Vice President, and
such officer shall act accordingly until the disability
be removed or a President elected.

6. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his
services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he
shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within
that period any other emolument from the Confederated
States, or any of them.

7. Before he enter on the execution of his office he
shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully
execute the office of President of the Confederated States,
and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect
and defen

army and navy of the Confederated States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederated States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the Confederated States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederated States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law yest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

a. The President shall have power to fill up all vacan-cies that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, he may on extraor linary occasions, convene both house, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment to may adjourn them to such time as he shall thick proper to shall receive ambassaders and other public ministers, he shall take care that the laws be faithfully excessed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederated States.

Section 3.

ders and other public ministers, he shall take care that the laws be faithfully accused, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederated States. Scion 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the Confederated States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

ARTERIX HI.

Sation I.

The judicial power of the Confederated States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases to law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the Confederated States, and treates made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, either public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederated States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, and between a State, or the citizens there, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consults, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original prisatetion. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place, or plac

Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

proceedings shall be preved, and the effect thereof.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

S. A slave in one State escaping to another shall be de-titured up on the claim of the party to whom said slave may belong by the Executive authority of the State in which ench slave may be found; and in any case of any abduction or fercible rescale full compensation, including the value of slave, and all costs and appendix, shall be made to the party CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.